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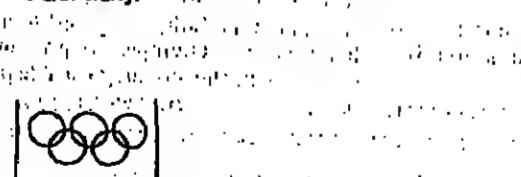
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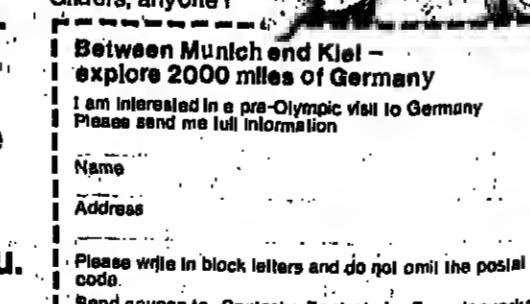
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# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 13 May 1971  
Tenth Year - No. 474 - By air

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## President Nixon presses ahead with his new China policy

### Staatszeitung

By RICHARD J. STONE

At his last press conference President Nixon declared that his soundings in Peking's direction are not tactics designed solely to irritate Moscow. Impressing the Russians would be a bit thin as the main motive behind a complete change in American policy towards Asia.

Moscow has, in any case, long felt forced to dig in diplomatically on two fronts. But the Americans and the Chinese are neither capable of nor interested in bringing joint pressure to bear on the third world power, least of all via the arms race.

Both would be further increasing their military burden at a time when the pressure of economic developments makes it incumbent on them to reduce military spending.

At disarmament talks it has been clear for some time that effective arms cuts are

public, America's other military bases in East Asia cannot be maintained for ever.

The Japanese have long been pressing for America to pull out of Okinawa, which would mean the loss of another link in the chain of US bases from Korea to the Philippines.

But is there any point in an string of bases established in days when warfare was waged in a manner entirely different from the present age of long-range missiles?

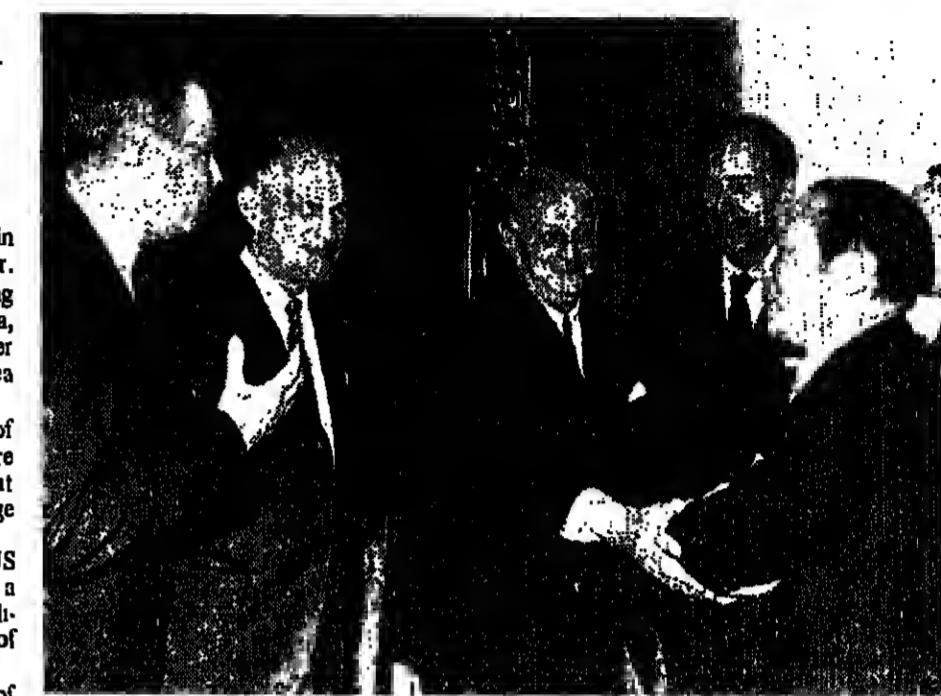
The men who guide the fortunes of US policy will find it hard to come to a decision on this and similar topics without first engaging in a serious exchange of views with Peking.

Mr Nixon still plans to pull out of Vietnam and his stated conditions for so doing are now more flexible than ever before. The only absolute necessity is that the Vietnamese Communists free US prisoners of war.

As soon as the anti-Communist regime in South Vietnam stands a chance of surviving under its own steam, the President now says, there will no longer be any need for American forces to remain in Vietnam.

This time the White House is giving no indication as to whether this chance is expected to improve with American support or to worsen in the near future. Does Mr Nixon want to keep both options open?

In 1973 when the President's term of office expires he would doubtless dearly love to be able to state a definite date by which the boys will be home.



### EEC Finance Ministers meet in Hamburg

Professor Harburt Walchmann, Mayor of Hamburg, grants Mario Ferrari-Agradi Italy's Finance Minister, at the commencement of the EEC Finance Ministers conference that opened in Hamburg on 26 April. With the Mayor is Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers (left) from Belgium, Alex Müller from this country and Giscard d'Estaing from France. (Photo: EPA)

Were he in the meantime to have met a leading Chinese Communist, a meeting about the prospect of which he is less enthusiastic than Mao Tse-tung, this might clinch his re-election.

So Richard Nixon cannot be as war-mongering and inflexible as the North Vietnamese delegates in Paris are currently making him out to be after all. His attempts to forge a new Asian policy are more flexible even than the solutions proposed by leading Opposition Democrats in the United States.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk

now says that admission of Peking to the United Nations must be on the basis of recognition of two Chinas; Mr Nixon is less rigid.

Some of his advisers, the President commanded at his last press conference, were thinking in terms of a two-China policy, others felt only one China in UNO to be possible.

These are not declarations of intent in respect of Washington's next steps. There are the perspectives of a long-term China policy. *Immanuel Blernbaum*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1971)

### Pretoria offers hand of friendship to African states

By RICHARD J. STONE

A la a spectacular press conference in Abidjan President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast has advocated an exchange of views with South Africa.

Reiterating a statement already contained in the Lusaka manifesto he noted that white people whose homes are in Africa are as much Africans as the Arels, Basters, Bantus and Nilotic peoples that have made Africa their home at various stages in history.

The statement represents common ground for debate spanning chasms of disagreement on other points.

For their part the South Africans assure all and sundry that their policy of separate development is aimed not at discrimination but at geographical division, not at racial predominance but at racial coexistence and not at common citizenship but at different nationalities of independent peoples in the South African subcontinent.

Basing its moves on historical experience and patterns the government of South Africa is resegregating multiracial communities and has joint policies.

Opponents of the theory and practice of apartheid consider this policy to be the attempt by a minority to impose its will on a majority four times larger with the aim of perpetuating an artificial, unjust order.

operation on the principle of strict non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the other.

This principle, the South African government assures them all, will one of these days equally strictly be applied to the Bantu states scheduled for establishment on South African territory.

M. Houphouët-Boigny, and with him the heads of state of Madagascar, Malawi and Gabon and the Ghanaian Prime Minister, are agreed in principle if not as to methods on non-intervention, or absolute neutrality as the Ivory Coast puts it.

They must no longer insist that apartheid must be abolished before an exchange of views with South Africa can commence. They feel there to be no alternative to a policy of negotiation and peaceful influence in view of Africa's position midway between the blocks and the way it is trailing behind a highly developed, South Africa armed to the teeth.

M. Houphouët-Boigny is a believer in the power of setting a good example and honestly exchanging views. With this in mind he is prepared to accept an invitation to visit Pretoria and exchange diplomatic.

The reaction in South Africa to the budding opening to the North, as Foreign

Continued on page 2

## ■ OSTPOLITIK

## Opposition would meet trouble repudiating East Bloc treaties

*Frankfurter Allgemeine*

It has long been a commonplace that *Ostpolitik* is going to be a protracted business. We will have to get used to thinking in terms of longer periods of time on safeguards of and improvements in the situation in Berlin, the allied issue of ratification of the two treaties with Eastern Bloc countries so far concluded by Bonn and further treaties with Eastern Europe.

In retrospect what was considered at the time to be day-to-day politics must often be viewed in terms of the year as a whole. To think in terms of years rather than months ought not to give rise to suspicions of evil political intent to shelf something in which the government is not really interested and would sooner consign it to historical oblivion.

In this context it may also be useful to bear in mind what appears to be the current style of political negotiations or pre-talks on a long-term basis, negotiations that give the lie to visions of swift and rapid changes in the wake of tempestuous technological development.

Technology, which on the one hand would appear considerably to facilitate permanent communication at all levels and in its military applications makes power politics such an incalculable business, seems if anything to be delaying rather than accelerating international political agreement.

There have been unconscionably long drawn-out negotiations that in the end have come to a satisfactory conclusion. Take, for example, the talks that took virtually a dozen years to establish neutral status for Austria.

The negotiations that led to the nuclear test ban treaty took the better part of a decade. Since 1955 Warsaw has been the venue of what might be termed the Sino-American emergency negotiation service. The Paris Vietnam talks are quite evidently sterile but where is the politician who would advocate abandoning them?

The situation at the Middle East powder keg is so tense that an old adage has gained fresh relevance. As long as the two sides negotiate there will at least be no shooting.

None of these negotiations can or is intended to set an example for the Berlin talks, of course. They are merely a reminder that international political agreements nowadays require a formidable amount of patience.

The background, as a number of the examples already cited indicate, can preclude the possibility of agreement for a time at least. At one and the same time one or both sides may be engaged in attempts to achieve their aims by other, military means.

Negotiation machinery may already be deployed but its wheels are self-lubricating even in neutral and the powers in question view it as nothing more nor less than a mechanism arranged in series that might at some suitable moment prove useful either as a bulwark on which to fall back or as the spearhead of advance.

This is doubtless the view Hanoi takes of the Paris talks and the influence Moscow brought to bear on the painfully protracted Middle East talks bore witness to a Soviet interest in maintaining a tense but not overstrained situation as the state of affairs in which the Soviet position in the Mediterranean and beyond could most easily be strengthened.

This need not be the reason why talks

drag on endlessly though. Both sides may well be willing to come to a swift conclusion but fail to do so because of the difficulty of reaching a workable compromise between what originally were diametrically opposed viewpoints.

What is more, the various conceivable reasons for negotiations dragging on can be intermingled in a manner that is difficult to illuminate.

What, then, will be the motives behind the probable duration of the Berlin talks in the immediate future, it being assumed that both sides would like to reach agreement?

There can be no doubt that the subject matter is problematic enough. Put in a nutshell it is one of geography. The target is straightforward but it will be difficult to put into effect. What is more, the three Great Powers are all the more determined to arrive at a satisfactory solution after yielding on a previous occasion when the Berlin Wall was built.

For this country a solution to the Berlin problem remains a sine qua non for ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, as the Bonn Federal government has recently reiterated. So the domestic and international ramifications of the issue are closely linked.

The Soviet side will keep a close watch on the intra-German scene and partly base its outlook on it. Could it be that the Kremlin envisages (and would prefer) the Eastern Bloc treaties to be ratified not by the present coalition in Bonn but by a Christian Democratic majority ensuing from the next Bundestag elections?

The Opposition may level harsh criticism at the present *Ostpolitik* of the Social and Free Democratic administration but would it be able to go back on the treaties in their present form without seriously weakening the country's foreign policy position?

Speculation of this kind is more than possible now that the initial basic in policy towards the Eastern Bloc has given way to more long-term considerations.

*Nikolaus Benkiser*  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 24 April 1971)

## Soviet proposals on Berlin are a starting point

Fourth, West Berliners are to be allowed to visit the GDR for humanitarian, family, religious, cultural and tourist reasons.

This Soviet document supersedes both Moscow's 1958 catalogue of demands on Berlin and East Berlin's all-or-nothing proposals.

It largely fulfills both the requirements specified by the West as the three essentials following the building of the Wall (access, Allied presence and viability) and the three so lately specified (the first letter of the German word for access without hindrance, entry to the Eastern part of the city for West Berliners and allocation of West Berlin to the Federal Republic except for its special status in respect of the Western Allies).

Snags, of course remain. The catalogue of demands regarding the presence of Federal authorities in West Berlin has been extended to an intolerable degree and will need to be pruned if it is to be acceptable to Bonn.

Third, the Soviet Union has withdrawn its veto on Bonn representing West Berlin interests abroad. Moscow is also prepared to countenance West Berlin's inclusion in all treaties with the Federal Republic that are not military or political in nature (the Western Allies retaining responsibility on matters of this kind).

Two more questions remain in respect of external representation too. What is the point of the tenet that inclusion of West Berlin in treaties with Bonn presupposes the approval of the other party? Does the East propose to fashion an escape hatch through which it can avoid recognising West Berlin as an integral part of the Federal Republic?

What, for that matter, about the idea that West Berlin be represented by the Western Allies rather than by this country assuming that both German states become members of the United Nations?

It is also worthwhile considering whether the Soviet desire for representation in West Berlin is intended merely for the purpose of looking after Soviet interests in the Western half of the city or mainly to gain a say in the running of West Berlin affairs, that is a change in status.

The real difficulty is a formal one, however. The Soviet Union's concessions have invariably been framed in such a way as to confirm Moscow's one-sided view of the legal position. The contents are acceptable, the package is not.

Neither the Allies nor the West Germans can afford to jump at Eastern concessions that involve the surrender of fundamental legal positions. This is the major snag of the negotiations.

Either way two drafts have now been submitted. Diplomatic terrain has now been reconnoitred. Talks continue. The Soviet document signalled not the end but the beginning of true negotiations. It is a starting-point not a full stop.

*Theo Sommer*  
(OLE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Bonn may be missing the Peking boat

The first member of the government says a cordial word about China, been neither the Chancellor nor Foreign Minister but Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt, who has noted in interview that, "The Federal Republic, in the not too distant future, make it clear that it is fully aware of the importance of the People's Republic China in world affairs."

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reasons for negotiations dragging on can be intermingled in a manner that is difficult to illuminate.

What, then, will be the motives behind the probable duration of the Berlin talks in the immediate future, it being assumed that both sides would like to reach agreement?

There can be no doubt that the subject matter is problematic enough. Put in a nutshell it is one of geography. The target is straightforward but it will be difficult to put into effect. What is more, the three Great Powers are all the more determined to arrive at a satisfactory solution after yielding on a previous occasion when the Berlin Wall was built.

The Chinese make no bones about the possibility of agreement for a time at least. At one and the same time one or both sides may be engaged in attempts to achieve their aims by other, military means.

Negotiation machinery may already be deployed but its wheels are self-lubricating even in neutral and the powers in question view it as nothing more nor less than a mechanism arranged in series that might at some suitable moment prove useful either as a bulwark on which to fall back or as the spearhead of advance.

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ought to be admitted to the United Nations, a commission of private individuals set up at the behest of President Nixon recommends.

The US government has promptly published the commission's recommendations, involving UN membership for the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, North Vietnam and North Korea, which would seem to indicate that they have not fallen on deaf ears in the White House.

In deference to the United States, Bonn governments have refrained from establishing permanent links with Red China. The present government ignores the third world power's reference to Moscow, failing to note even Eastern Bloc countries and Romania are not put off by furrows in the Kremlin from a cordial relations with Peking.

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Washington would no longer object to the establishment of normal links between this country and mainland China. Bonn's super-diplomats are themselves on the back for having Soviet interests in mind on such an issue. The upshot is that this country runs the risk of a slap in the face of Peking.

A fundamental change in America's policy on China would thus seem to be only either a matter of time or one of negotiation tactics.

Universality of the United Nations, a topic harped on by Secretary-General U Thant at every opportunity, has accordingly now reached the stage where talk of

it being given a definite hearing would appear to be justified.

Groundwork has been laid by the German Federal government in acknowledging, with the Great Powers' blessing, in the Moscow Treaty the inviolability of post-war frontiers in Europe.

UN membership for both German states is indeed the last of Chancellor Willy Brandt's twenty-point programme for practical improvements in relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

As is usually the case, though, the finer points present problems. The Bonn government does not propose to smooth the GDR's path into the United Nations until practical agreement has been completed and submitted to the President.

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In East Berlin a diametrically opposed view of the priorities is held, quite apart from the fact that East Berlin will hear nothing of so-called intra-German agreements.

In Peking's case the United States

already seems prepared to adopt the two-China theory, but neither Peking nor Taipai has so far budged an inch on its view that there is only one China, including Formosa, which both governments claim to represent.

And as for North Vietnam and North Korea no one even knows whether they are interested in UN membership or bent on prior reunification of Vietnam and Korea.

The tenacity of diplomatic wrangling on these points is indicated by goings-on in Geneva, where there has been tough bargaining, in the Moscow Treaty the inviolability of post-war frontiers in Europe.

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Attendance at international gatherings is still governed by the Vienna formula, designed to counter the claims of the Communists of divided countries.

The ruling is that only countries that are affiliated members of a UN organisation or affiliated to the International Court of Justice in The Hague are allowed to send accredited representatives to international conferences.

As far as international agreements are concerned, though, the all-nation clause has been applied since the 1963 Moscow test-ban treaty. According to this ruling any state that considers itself entitled to do so and has diplomatic ties with either Washington, Moscow or London may sign international agreements.

By virtue of having signed the non-proliferation treaty the GDR, for instance, is subject to IAEA inspection without even knowing observer status at the Vienna atomic energy agency.

Not even since the foundation of the Reich in 1871 has a nation in the French sense of the word emerged in this country. For reasons of history the idea of supranational sovereignty is quite comprehensible from the German point of view whereas it is difficult and contentious from the French viewpoint.

If uniform convictions are in the European federation can only be the final stage, and if further progress towards a European economic community is to be made pragmatism as repeatedly advocated by President Pompidou is the only way.

We must realise that this will take time as far as the French are concerned.

(Handelsblatt, 28 April 1971)

*Pierre Simonot*  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 April 1971)

## Salt Vienna talks make little progress

Have the Salt talks now ground to a complete halt? All comments about the atmosphere of the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna, be they ever so well-meant, have been overshadowed by US Defense Secretary Laird's latest unmistakeable warning to the Soviet Union to stop building up missile defences once and for all.

Since the Kremlin is evidently not prepared to change its mind the talks have definitely run aground. Moscow's delegates insist on America abandoning its anti-missile systems in return for the Soviet Union itself foregoing anti-missile arms.

This, though, would leave the door wide open for Soviet SS-9 long-range multiple-warhead missiles already at action stations. America's deterrent potential would be at the Kremlin's mercy.

It is worth bearing in mind that Washington and its Nato partners have always based their strategy on a second strike in reply to a nuclear attack by the other side.

This Soviet view coincides with Moscow's tactics at the Geneva disarmament conference. The Soviet delegation has firmly rejected the British proposals for abolition and a ban on the use of bacteriological weapons and this is clearly what prompted Defense Secretary Laird to issue his warning.

No progress at all is made on a wide front and programmes are delayed in the hope the other side might show a little good will, yet in the end it is clear that there is still no sign of a thaw in the Kremlin.

No one need doubt that America's *Realpolitik* in Europe will be of importance for the further orientation of its allies. The West should continue to try and bring about a realisation of tension but take into account more critically than ever the extent to which success is achievable. No other approach would be realistic.

The Kremlin is sticking to its missile policy guns. The Salt and Geneva disarmament talks are hardly an accompaniment.

*Cursten Klein*  
(Kölner Nachrichten, 29 April 1971)

## France needs time to overcome distrust of supranationality

Continued from page 1  
Minister Hiltrud Müller puts it, 'It is difficult to jib at'

Germans feel France's policy on European integration, particularly in view of General de Gaulle's concept, to be a brake on swift consolidation, let alone expansion, of the European Economic Community.

The difficulty for the Ivory Coast's communists in conviction is that taken a long time before apart alleviated, let alone disappears.

This slow process continually with the danger of setbacks will the advocates of an exchange of views on end to attacks and accusations of African opponents, mainly left-wing South Africa opponents on the right of the political spectrum.

For South African Premier Vorster his policies signal from Africa represents both a challenge and the roots of his own system and prospect of gradual return to a pragmatic approach.

After reviewing historic milestones in the development of the European idea from the first Pan-European Congress in 1926 to the Hague summit of 1970 Dr

Heribert Kaufer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 28 April 1971)

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## ■ WRITING & WRITERS

### Pen Club conference in Nuremberg

The times when the PEN Club could be called an old man's association and its annual general meeting a leisurely afternoon tea seem to be past. The 1971 meeting showed that speakers went straight to the point.

Heinrich Böll, the President of the Federal Republic PEN Centre, said at the meeting in Nuremberg: "If you read the PEN Charter you will see that the PEN Club cannot be political enough." He added that the charter did not only concern writers.

But first of all who was there and who was not? The meeting was attended by 74 of the 312 members including Böll himself — he has just finished writing a new novel entitled *Griepenbild mit Dame* — Hermann Kesten, Reinhard Baumann, Axel Eggebrecht, Dieter Lattmann, Max von der Grün, old Kurt Pinthus, theatre director Harry Buckwith and Adolf Fris.

It was also attended by Peter de Mendelssohn, newly-resident in Munich after living in London and after being commissioned to write a biography of Thomas Mann in time for the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Among publishers present were Härtling, Unseld, Piper and DuMont among others.

Among those not attending were Günter Grass, who had promised to analyse the periodical *konkret*, Siegfried Lenz, Kati Krolow and Günter Wallraff.

The official part of the meeting was dealt with first. Petru Dumitriu, Tankred Dorst, Peter Demetz, Gisela Elsner, Käte Hämmerling, Ernst Harthaus, Walther Killy and Renate Rasp were included in the list of new members.

It was also attended by Peter de Mendelssohn, newly-resident in Munich after living in London and being commissioned to write a biography of Thomas Mann in time for the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

As soon as the membership formalities were over, the congress decided what subjects should be discussed at the next annual general meeting. Delegates proposed the Olympic Games and nationalism, the author and his problems and the strangulation of literature by mergers and monopolies.

A resolution was then passed to elect a permanent committee to observe the administration of justice in the Federal Republic paying special attention to cases involving politics or having a political background.

At the same time it was decided to grant this committee full powers to act on behalf of the PEN Centre wherever freedom of opinion seemed to be threatened by trials in the Federal Republic and where the PEN Club should state its position as soon as possible.

The reason given for this resolution was the differing treatment given to a number of cases raising doubts as to the question of fairness and justice.

PEN members were indignant about the way that criticism of the Sonnenmann-Strauss case had been gagged, the rejection of complaints concerning the Beate Klarsfeld case, the vindictive verdict in the Fritz Teufel trial and the formal legal protection granted to writer like Kurt Ziesel in his reactionary attacks on authors such as Luise Ristner, Barnt Engelmann and Günter Grass.

There was also criticism about what PEN members described as the incomprehensible magnanimity of the law toward war criminals and their right-hand



Heinrich Böll (left), Schwab Fellach and Thilo Koeh (right), secretary-general of PEN, at the Nuremberg conference.

(Photo: dpa)

men. Recent cases such as the Kurras trial were also mentioned.

The resolution was not unanimous though. Marcel Reich-Ranicki objected to the fact that it had been composed in such a hurry. There were also objections to "formal legal protection" or "vindictive" and to the mention of Kurt Ziesel.

Horst Bingel claimed that this was only making "this nobody" seem more important than he was.

The meeting reached a spectacular climax in the debate on pornography. Gerhard Zwanzig mentioned all the headlines he had seen about the subject and concluded that it was unconsidered judgement and idle talk that was really pornographic. He warned delegates not to overestimate the effects and extent of pornography.

Werner Ross, "our only conservative" as PEN secretary-general, Thilo Koch remarked ironically, courageously demanded the preservation of taboo. If women started to say "shit" in good society, then the word "shit" would lose all its meaning and justification, he said. But, he added, that was not the concern of the State or the law but of morals and society. "When pornography is banned, it goes underground," he said.

Alexander Mitscherlich differentiated between aggressive and non-aggressive pornography, between books fostering destructive and homicidal tendencies and books by literary whores. He thought that the first category should be banned. "Society has a right to do this," he said. Heinrich Böll attacked the "hypocrisy of the liberators" — the fact that pornography does not mention the fate of prostitutes and that young people enter a

Friedrich Gundolf was almost prophetic in 1911 when he analysed the malaise caused by the influence of Shakespeare on the German spirit in his book *Shakespeare and the German Spirit* that went back as far as Lessing's time.

Referring to Schlegel's translations of Shakespeare, Gundolf wrote, "They ended an age in the history of Shakespeare as an influence on the German spirit. What follows is the history of Shakespeare as part of the German theatre, German reading and German production."

Following Gundolf's lead, it would be easy to lament Shakespeare productions in this country if it were not for the fact that the root of this evil lay in an aspect of the German spirit that he revealed.

After the prose translations of Wieland and Eschenburg in the 1760s and 1770s Shakespeare in Germany is nothing other than a deification of the Schlegel-Tieck translations.

Since 1800 Germany has known its Shakespeare as an example of the literary harmony of the Goethe period, a sober, non-revolutionary language for literary types described by Heinrich Marx in a letter to his son Karl in 1836.

"People who take pleasure in such literary company," Marx senior wrote, "are educated people and have a better idea of their value as an exemplary citizen of the future."

The literary haze emanating from the Weimar of the Goethe period has obscured Shakespeare's work in Germany right up to the present day and it seems

## Shakespeare research has bright future

to be an irony of fate that the move to make research into Shakespeare more relevant and political also came from Weimar.

This move in 1963 finally led to the German Shakespeare Society being split into two sections — one for the Federal Republic and one for the German Democratic Republic.

Since then, the four hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and the centenary of the Shakespeare Society, the Western section has led a miserable existence.

It has lacked the drive given to the Holderlin Society in Düsseldorf in 1968 when Pierre Bataille made the provocative statement that the colour red was missing from the German picture of Holderlin. It was as if German research was colour-blind where red was concerned, he said.

At this year's Shakespeare Society congress in Bochum Professor Helmut Viebrock of Frankfurt quoted Adorno's description of a subversive movement as

harmful, herald better times for Shakespeare.

But his speech and the meeting showed that Shakespeare research in this country

sexual rat-race where they are conscious of their own limits.

The result was that more and more people had to consult psychiatrists, also pointed to the hypocrisy of the State which participated in pornography and prostitution through the taxes raised.

The congress hall was full to bursting point and police had to turn people. But despite the enormous interest following discussion was poor. The PEN Club did not do the right thing in choosing this subject?

Böll defended the choice: "I found it necessary to deal with this subject, not ignore it altogether. The speakers have made members think."

At the end of the meeting two working committees submitted their findings. One had investigated literature on the market.

Ingeborg Drewitz supplied statistics showing literature's current lack of popularity. But the three publishers — Peter H. S. Fischer, Siegfried Unseld of kampf and Heinz Friedrich of kampf surprised other PEN members who energetically denied this claim.

They admitted that literature could not be planned with a degree of certainty as sales fluctuate.

He claimed that legislation concerning sex crimes had legalised oppression. It persecuted whichever sex was the weakest, normally women, and sexual and religious minorities.

It punished poverty and human nature, he said, adding that even an erect penis reminded dictators of an uprising of the people.

Kesten reintroduced the old problem that it was difficult to define exactly what pornography was. The boundaries are hazy, he said, "James Joyce was once banned for adults," he added, "but today he is read at schools."

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Herr Davids reckons: "Crime stories are in vogue and science fiction has earned the reputation of being something more effective."

But he warns against the assumption that Westerns are for the simple-minded and that they are something more primitive than other types of comic.

He states that Westerns are read by all types of people and they are only slightly less popular among the "snobs" than among the "plebs." The main age-group reading these periodicals is the sixteen to twenty bracket. They are followed by the eleven to fifteen.

If reading comics is not after all a vice of the lower classes there must be other reasons for its popularity than a lack of education. In prime position is the search of entertainment particularly for the young, and the key word "excitement."

But — Herr Davids says — this is nothing more than finding a name for the magic of these comics. There must, he says, be some reason why a person who is not perchance a psychologist cannot give any reason why he reads the books he does.

But the thesis put forward by the psychologists are contradictory. Some are of the opinion that reading comics leads to a sublimation of basic human urges by providing a surrogate. The reader is carried away from his own humdrum world by a fictional world that seems to be much more exciting than what he is used to.

But Suerbaum's remark that even the Shakespeare translation it is sounded almost revolutionary is true. But the thesis put forward by the psychologists are contradictory. Some are of the opinion that reading comics leads to a sublimation of basic human urges by providing a surrogate. The reader is carried away from his own humdrum world by a fictional world that seems to be much more exciting than what he is used to.

They are not dillitantes at these skills. They possess them in mind-boggling proportions. Every confrontation could lead to a duel to the death which means that the Western hero has the power over life and death rather like a god.

James Bond had to be given his licence to kill specially by his author, but it goes without saying that the Western hero possesses the right to kill as long as he kills in the cause of what is right and just.

Other psychologists take the point of view that those who are devotees of the Western novel or comic subconsciously

## THE ARTS

### The Western — power for good or evil?

Westerns have got the Western novel beat and tales of romance are more popular, too. But the cowboy and Indian saga is in third place, about half as popular as the Agatha Christie's, Edgar Wallace and Earl Stanley Gardiner's of this world.

For devotees of statistics the ratio is 57:46:28. Next in line come tales of adventure, humorous books, futuristic works, military tales and finally strip-cartoon books.

These facts and figures have been prepared by the Ludwig Uhland Institute at Tübingen University and the Tübingen Association for Popular Studies in a survey conducted under the rubric "The Wild West Novel and its Place in the Federal Republic."

The writer of the report is Jens-Ulrich Davids, a student studying with Tübingen folklore expert Hermann Bausinger.

Westerns have always been — unlike the holly disputed *Krimi* — an offspring of the expert. It was only after the Second World War that experts in this country began to sit up and take notice of the cowboy and Indian saga.

Each week between 400,000 and 500,000 Wild West storybooks are printed comprising eight to ten series. It is generally reckoned that on average each one printed is read by five different people. So over two million people are reached by the industry.

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They are not dillitantes at these skills. They possess them in mind-boggling proportions. Every confrontation could lead to a duel to the death which means that the Western hero has the power over life and death rather like a god.

They must realise and accept that those who regularly read Western fiction are filled with these basic urges perhaps to a greater extent than others.

Other psychologists take the point of view that those who are devotees of the Western novel or comic subconsciously



Josaf Sloboda's Nuremberg film projected on four screens simultaneously

(Photo: dpa)

## Noricama set up at Nuremberg for Dürer festival

At a cost of 1,600,000 Marks the people of Nuremberg set up the film and sound spectacular *Noricama* in the imperial stables at their castle. This was billed as "Nuremberg in multi-vision, the symphony of a city on film, in sound and in movement."

The length of the *Noricama* presentation is said to be fifteen minutes by the technicians responsible for it, but the city's press officer begs to differ, saying it lasts for just thirteen minutes. The advertising prospectus make it even shorter:

"With *Noricama* you will get to know Nuremberg in ten minutes, better than many of its citizens have come to know it in a lifetime."

The design for *Noricama* is the work of the Czech scenic designer Josef Sloboda, who has already used his multi-screen system of moving projection surfaces in the Czech pavilions at the Brussels and Montral International exhibitions.

For *Noricama* Josef Sloboda expanded this system, now amplying ten projectors or four hydraulically operated folding screens and five movable projection surfaces, each four metres in height and 175 centimetres wide mounted on transporters of about eleven metres in length.

This trip through one thousand years of Nuremberg history viewing one thousand faces of the city takes just ten minutes — this means beginning at the beginning with the first chronicle mention of the city of Nuremberg. This was in the year 1050 when Emperor Henry II was on the way to Hungary and freed one of his bondsmen, Sigismund, by name, on the site of the present Nuremberg.

This is the Albrecht Dürer anniversary year and as *Noricama* begins with the Dürer self-portrait from Munich's Alte Pinakothek and a collage of aerial views of the city's traffic including Dürer's grave in St. John's cemetery. It takes in the epitaph: "All the mortal remains of Albrecht Dürer lie here under this hill" and applies it to the state of the city and the ruins of the older part after the "night of the apocalypse" in January 1945. This was the night in which "the Reich treasury" was engulfed in a flood of flame.

But now the city lives again. Busily the folding screens of the *Noricama* presentation

Continued on page 8

(Hanoverische Allgemeine, 16 April 1971)

## EDUCATION

## Youth-run clubs prove popular in Berlin

Unfortunately the whole thing was a terrible flap," the head of the recreation centre reported. He had wanted to show visitors ways in which they could enjoy themselves and organised a "really nice party" with games and snacks as a contrast to the weekly visit to a beat club.

"There is no point in relying on people's good behaviour," he said afterwards. The first boys and girls at the cold buffet took such large helpings that later arrivals found little more than scraps waiting for them.

"And they played football with the olivea," he adds indignantly.

This report came from a survey of 28 youth recreation centres in Berlin. Dance clubs had been set up one after another at these centres, posing serious problems for the youth welfare authorities.

Educationalists were happy that young working people had left the street corner to visit the leisure centres. But the young people did not want to arrange their leisure time sensibly as the educationalists would have wished. It was only the dancing that attracted them. But their

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

initiative was unlimited if only they were offered the opportunity.

The report on the Berlin survey states: "The success and skill of these seventeen, eighteen and twenty-year-old young managers who invited other people of their own age to a dance week after week was looked upon sceptically by the educationalists, though not without a touch of admiration and envy."

Overnight the heads of the recreation centres became club advisers who kept in the background. The only reason in many cases why relations between the dance club and the recreation centre head did not become tense is that the educationalists saved their position by fully identifying themselves with the club.

Klaus, a 23-year-old student of German, is head of a club of this type but he also considers himself as the real head of the recreation centre. He proudly led his visitors through the rooms and showed them all the things his club had bought.

## Noricama

Continued from page 7  
tion, move up and down; craftsmen and bustling industry are building and remaking the splendour of the old city. There is a chance to enjoy the arts again.

Once again there is a chance to savour the pious pleasure of the past and the Gothic present. Choirs sing to this glory; the young people of Nuremberg dance to jazz and beat music in cellar clubs — for even in Dürer's day people danced wildly, often kicking their legs higher than the young people today!

People hurry from pavilion to pavilion at the international exhibition hoping they will not miss anything. But Nuremberg would far rather say to the tourists for whom Noricama is designed "it's a good thing to pause at the museums, the churches, the castle, or go to the newly renovated Dürer House in one of the quietest and most picturesque corners of town. And when you feel hungry don't forget the many Bratwurstglocke in the city, where you can eat a Nuremberg style sausage."

(Münchner Merkur, 14 April 1971)

## Language and intelligence

The intelligence quotient of adults is often influenced by the extent to which they were exposed to language as a small child, Professor Otto Ewert of the Ruhr University in Bochum told kindergarten teachers at a further training conference in Königswinter.

Professor Ewert believes that mothers or anyone else involved with a child should speak with it as much as possible. It is not important for every sentence to be as simple as the child understands it.

Small children get to learn sound combinations, rhythms and sentence stress even though they might not understand what is being said, the Professor added by way of explanation.

But mothers should beware of adopting a pedantic tone and should not at any event force the child to learn words. Instead, small children should be told stories.

(Hannoversche Presse, 13 April 1971)

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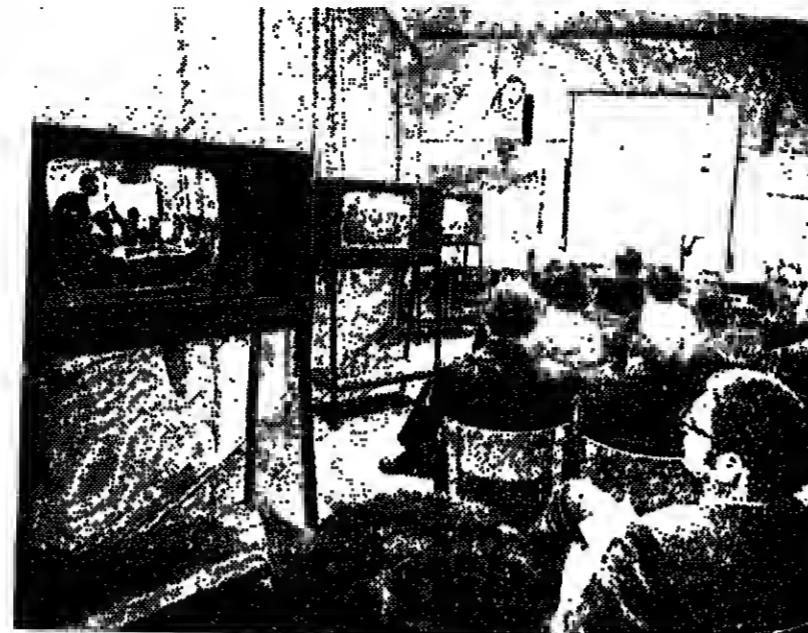
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## Teacher-training by television

The first stage of a teacher-training scheme was set up by Hamburg's education authorities recently at the relatively low cost of 115,000 Marks. The feature of the scheme is training by television. Later computer-controlled films will be established to augment the present scheme.

When all expenses have been met, he is left with a weekly profit of at least two hundred Marks. This money has been used to convert the cellar into a fully equipped office, an elegant conference room and a trendy bar.

Klaus, a 23-year-old student of German, is head of a club of this type but he also considers himself as the real head of the recreation centre. He proudly led his visitors through the rooms and showed them all the things his club had bought.

The young workers and apprentices who work for their club at the recreation centre fifteen or more hours a week obviously look upon the group as a substitute family.

The club provides a place of possible consolation for people who have not so far had any success in their job or any personal happiness.

The report of the survey has been published by Juventu Verlag of Munich entitled "Ju Jugendclubs und Tanzlokale". The authors of the report, C. W. Müller and Peter Nimmermann, emphatically reject the idea of "preventive education".

This may have led to more understanding for the stresses facing young people, the authors claim, but it really serves the adult society's need for peace and quiet and sacrifices young people's interests to it.

The whole atmosphere of the dances organised by the youth welfare authorities is in line with the moderation expected of youth by society in all fields open to adults and runs contrary to the wishes of adolescents," the authors report.

"Today boys and girls are becoming physically adult at an age when Franz Schubert was still singing in a boy's choir. Apprentices and schoolchildren normally have amounts of money that make their parents green with envy," say the two Berlin educationalists.

Müller and Nimmermann find that the really surprising thing about the club is its independence and the self-confident way in which it is run.

They claim that this has an important educational function. Organising the club sets off a chain of learning processes which entail leadership and taking over the job of treasurer, band manager, disc jockey, advertising agent or bar keeper.

"The clubs," Müller and Nimmermann state, "are places where young people can learn the patterns of behaviour prevalent in capitalist society. These include the risk involved in undertaking a project, market behaviour and using profits. The fact that young people can learn these things makes the clubs far more attractive than the normal youth centres."

It could also be used as the experiments have shown that children soon find their self-confidence when taking and describing their photographs and can thus overcome inhibitions.

Gerhard Weise  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 April 1971)

### MEDICINE

## Some cancer research advances but causes still unknown

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The 88th Surgical Congress recently held in Munich clearly showed how incomplete our knowledge about the causes of cancer is.

Professor K.H. Bauer of Heidelberg provided a thorough survey of the situation. The number of deaths caused by cancer was still increasing, primarily because of lung cancer in smokers.

It would be theoretically possible that damage done to a cell by a known cancer-producing agent is only the preliminary stage for the conversion of the cell into a cancer cell by an unknown cancer-producing virus.

If this virus theory proved correct, people could be inoculated against cancer, in the same way as against measles, as soon as the virus agents are known.

As far as we know today, in human beings only the harmless wart is caused by viruses. The overwhelming majority of malignant tumours are caused by cancer-producing chemicals originating in the outside world, as Professor Schnädelstiel stressed in his lecture.

The more frequent occurrence of certain types of cancer is caused by living habits. The Professor, who is also from the Medical Institute for Toxicology and Chemo-Therapy in Heidelberg, spoke of "geographical pathology" — there were extreme differences in the frequency of the various types of cancer in various parts of the world, he said.

Cancer of the mouth is only common in the Far East where the field mixture chewed raw tobacco. The influence of living habits can be seen from both geographical variation and differences that have set in from one age to another. Cancer of the mouth was very frequent in



Professor Karl Halmrich Bauer  
(Photo: dpa)

Europe around the turn of the century when tobacco was chewed by many people. Lung cancer was rare.

After people started smoking cigarettes with mild inhalable smoke there was an enormous increase in lung cancer after a certain period had elapsed.

Professor K.H. Bauer, the founder of the Cancer Research Centre in Heidelberg, supplied impressive figures to illustrate the trend.

Death by cancer is on the increase despite the fact that some types of cancer have become more infrequent because of modern food laws and similar measures.

The alarming rise in the number of cancer deaths — fifty thousand in 1960 — is caused solely by the increased frequency of lung cancer.

In 1900 some 250 people in England died of lung cancer. This figure had risen to 26,500 by 1968. In the Federal Republic there were only 7,650 lung cancer deaths in 1952 but the number rose to 19,550 in 1967, two and a half times the 1952 figures.

It is mainly men who die. In the generation now most susceptible to cancer far more men smoke than women. In 1925 when lung cancer was rare twelve per cent more women than men died of cancer as cancer of the female organs was common. Today 8.6 per cent more men die of cancer than women.

Because of regular medical examinations progress has been made with cancer of the womb, the most common type of cancer in women. The early stage can be cured and is easy to diagnose long before any real symptoms occur. A cervical smear is enough in such cases to show the existence of any abnormal cells.

When free medical examinations were started there were too few centres where these could be carried out. Today there are enough but regrettably too little use is being made of them. Professor Bauer called for all women over 35 to have an annual medical examination.

Cancer therapy still consists primarily of early operation, radiation and cytostatics treatment. Progress has been made. The Wilms tumour, a special form of cancer of the kidney in children, was once always fatal. Now this variety can be cured by combining the three methods of treatment.

Professor F. Rehbein of the surgical ward of Bremen Municipal Children's Hospital and G. Landbeck of Hamburg University Children's Hospital told the congress of such cases.

Another important subject discussed at the congress was concerned with serious injuries resulting from an accident. The majority of the most serious injuries are sustained in road accidents.

Professor Gögler of Heidelberg Surgical Hospital stated that thirty per cent of the dangerous brain injuries were caused by industrial accidents and the remaining seventy per cent in road accidents.

Multiple injuries are also far more common in road accidents. A third of the cases are fatal.

The Professor stressed the need for a better geographical distribution of hospitals and special casualty wards. A step in this direction would cut the number of deaths as well as the number of cases of disability, thus saving large sums of money paid out in disability pensions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
Nr. Deutschland, 21 April 1971)

that more should be done about early diagnosis.

There are also diseases related to idiopathic myocarditis and with a remarkable similarity of symptoms. In Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia there is a disease called endomyocarditis, a type of rheumatism affecting the heart muscle and with a similar course to idiopathic myocarditis. Protein deficiency is thought to be the cause here.

There is also an obstructive idiopathic myocarditis where a constricted exit to the left chamber of the heart partially blocks the blood stream.

At the beginning of the disease a systolic murmur can be heard. The disease is less malignant than the non-obstructive variety but it too ends with hypertrophy of the heart.

Doctors also know of muscular dystrophy of the skeletal muscle where the heart muscle may or may not play a part. The heart muscle may also be affected by amyloidosis or protein deposits.

Perhaps closer research will show that the disease now called non-obstructive idiopathic myocarditis with the inexplicable changes in the heart muscle is not idiopathic but merely a special form of one of the other diseases with unpronounceable names.

The congress chairman said that the alarm must be raised now that the disease was obviously becoming more frequent for no obvious cause. All doctors are called upon to work together to fight the disease.

Friedrich Dethle  
(DIE WELT, 21 April 1971)

## Heart disease still poses complex problems

with which they could analyse the enzyme pattern.

There does seem to be an enzyme defect behind this puzzling disease. The enzyme affected is obviously unable to synthesise the particular protein necessary for the muscle fibre of the heart.

The muscle fibre first becomes enlarged, then it atrophies and the muscular tissue is covered with areas of connective tissue.

Despite all treatment, the degeneration process continues until the heart stops. Three times as many men are affected by this complaint than women.

Professor Franz Grosse-Brockhoff, the Düsseldorf internal specialist and chairman of the Wiesbaden congress, explained why at the beginning of the congress.

"This disease whose causes we do not know is becoming more frequent," he said. "There are more cases in Britain, the United States and Japan as well as in the Federal Republic. All over the world there is an increase of cases where the heart muscle fails for no recognisable reason."

An American research team in Boston produced the same syndrome experimentally by cross-breeding Syrian golden hamsters. They thus created a research model

## ■ SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

### Plans mooted for improved social benefit schemes

WELT SONNTAG

**S**ince 1968 it has been compulsory for all blue and white-collar workers in the Federal Republic to take out an insurance for provision of a pension on retirement.

The State has not only made it compulsory for people to provide for themselves should they reach advanced years, in the same way that motorists have been forced to protect themselves and third parties by means of insurance. It also requires every dependent breadwinner to insure himself with the State and not with a private life insurance company.

This form of social security is scaled according to earning power. White and blue-collar workers pay contributions proportional to their wages or salaries into the insurance scheme and the pension they receive in retirement is thus automatically proportional to what they earned in their working years.

There is no scheme to level out the social classes.

The State only contributes one eighth of this old-age pension scheme from the taxpayer's money — the worker must find seven-eighths of the premium himself. But workers in this country are provident and all too ready to put away their money for a rainy day.

The result of this socialist scheme for old-age provision is that State finances, political feelings and private efforts to ensure security and welfare create a permanent field of tension.

Pensions are constantly being dubbed "ripe for reform" and an optimum solution to the problem of providing money for comfort in old age seems unattainable.

These are the facts: 9,400,000 pensioners were at the beginning of this year receiving on average 371 Marks 50 Pfennigs per month if they had been blue-collar workers or 633,90 if they had been white-collar workers.

In 1958 there were 354 pensioners to every thousand of the working population. Now there are 472. In five years the figure will have risen to 494. So every two workers will be providing for one retired person.

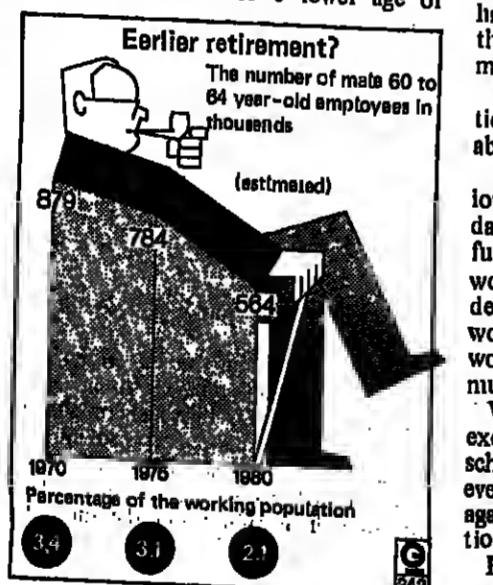
Since 86 per cent of the people in the Federal Republic are at present included in the State scheme for old-age provision it is a logical step towards converting this form of social security to a general Welfare-State.

Britain, Canada and Scandinavia already provide their citizens with the bare-bones of security and comfort in old-age by means of a national pension scheme. Anyone can boost this by joining a private pension scheme or one run by his or her firm.

Of the 455 points in the Chancellor's reform proposals one that is missing is provision for a national insurance scheme of this kind, which was part of the Social Democrats' election campaign no less than ten years ago.

But it is intended to reach the same goal by a different route. First of all craftsmen, freelance professionals, agricultural workers and the smaller independent companies are to be incorporated into the State insurance scheme.

Chancellor Willy Brandt said in connection with this: "Opening up the social security scheme for freelances and other self-employed workers will bolster our efforts on the social welfare plane."



retirement, however, by explaining that if the amount of contributions remained at the present seventeen-per-cent level the pensioner would lose six per cent of his old-age pension for every year he retired before the present age limit of 65.

Those who would receive 600 Marks per month for retirement at the age of 65 would only receive 420 Marks per month if they retired at the age of 60.

Another factor involved in early retirement is the effect this would have on the national economy. The full effect of this is something upon which the experts have been unable to reach agreement.

Some argue that earlier retirement would boost productivity. It would free the way to the top for younger more vigorous workers. Friction within companies due to the generation gap would

practically disappear and there would be fewer cabals on the factory floor.

Industrialists who argue that the loss of more reliable and experienced older workers would have a detrimental effect on the firm are in the majority. And it is generally felt that in a country where there are more situations vacant than workers to fill them earlier retirement would upset the labour market even further.

One thing that remains certain is that if this squabble about higher contributions or lower pay-outs on retirement pensions is to be avoided the alternative is for the government to pay higher contributions towards the scheme.

Just how much public money this would involve is something that is being kept secret from the man in the street at present. The trades unions reckon on something like 3.5 milliard Marks. Industry says it will be more in the region of one hundred milliard.

**E**qual status for women in retirement pension schemes is an old hobby-horse of reformers. They see justification for this form of sexual equality in the opinions expressed by those directly affected. In a survey 86 per cent of people in this country said that they were in favour of housewives receiving old-age pensions.

The days when the husband was the exclusive breadwinner in a family are past and gone and a senior Federal court has stated officially that the work of a woman in the home is on a par with the husband's work in an office of factory.

Therefore the "profession" of housewife is as much a career as any other job end just as worthy of a retirement pension.

Accident figures have fallen from the all-time high reached in 1961, when over three million occurred and accident prevention methods have been improved by 1968 and 1969 which was paid for.

Not only for humanitarian

...

but also from the economic point of view it is essential that accident prevention methods be improved. Brought into this line in its report on accident prevention and accident prevention 1968 and 1969 which was paid for.

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... The worldwide tide of inflation is dominating the economic scene and not only in this country. The governments of most industrial nations are faced with this dilemma: a strictly restrictive course to cut down inflation will involve the risk of undermining the level of employment to crisis point.

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## ■ HANOVER FAIR

## Poles make an impressive effort at this year's Fair

**E**dward Schamczek, head of the Polish pavilion, sounded a Western note as he laid on Szeged goulash and Polish beer to accompany the largest display of Polish goods ever.

At this year's Hanover Fair the emphasis is as far as Poland is concerned is on industrial and construction machinery but Schamczek made special mention of the Warsaw Treaty signed late last year and so did the Polish press hand-outs, which were written in first-rate German.

Schamczek had every reason for being optimistic to the point of euphoria. Last year Polish exports to this country increased by nearly forty per cent to 744 million Marks and for the first time ever Poland made a profit, as it were, of 80 million Marks.

In the near future, he noted, Polish construction workers will be assembling a fourteen-million-Mark sulphuric acid plant in Duisburg and in the course of a few months joint ventures had reached a turnover of 100 million Marks.

Poland is bent on purveying as much

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

information as possible. After a couple of years during which the GDR has pursued a relatively frank information policy East Berlin is now playing hard to get.

Last year and the year before more or less exhaustive information was forthcoming at the GDR pavilion. This year queries are referred to "Herr Hamann, our press officer, who should be in Hall 8."

Herr Hamann is not to be found in Hall 8, not even at a later, prearranged time. In Hall B one is told to try Hall 11 but the people in Hall 11 are very sorry. Herr Hamann is probably in Hall 8.

The range of GDR goods on exhibit is less spectacular than in years gone by. There is no sign of the showpiece that used to be the talk of the Fair. "We are not bringing our railway cranes any longer," a fitter disclosed. "The Bundesbahn doesn't buy them anyway."

So the GDR's open-air exhibits are limited to a couple of sixty-ton diesel locomotives the like of which can also be seen on West German stands and a number of mobile cranes.

The eye-catcher of the GDR stand is a mobile revolving crane built by VEB Kirov, the Leipzig heavy engineering concern, that is capable of hoisting its payload to the respectable height of 48.5 metres (160 feet). It is, one of the fitters divulgus, the tallest crane in the Enstam Bloc.

Not far from it, though, is a similar crane built by Otto Wolf of this country that can lift its payload seventy metres (230 feet) and towers above its neighbours. It costs 500,000 Marks. No one would say what the GDR crane was giving to cost.

The twenty-fifth Hanover Fair boasts 5,768 exhibitors, including 1,208 from abroad, between them taking up 468,848 square metres (117 acres) of floor space, but in some respects it is more modest than its recent predecessors.

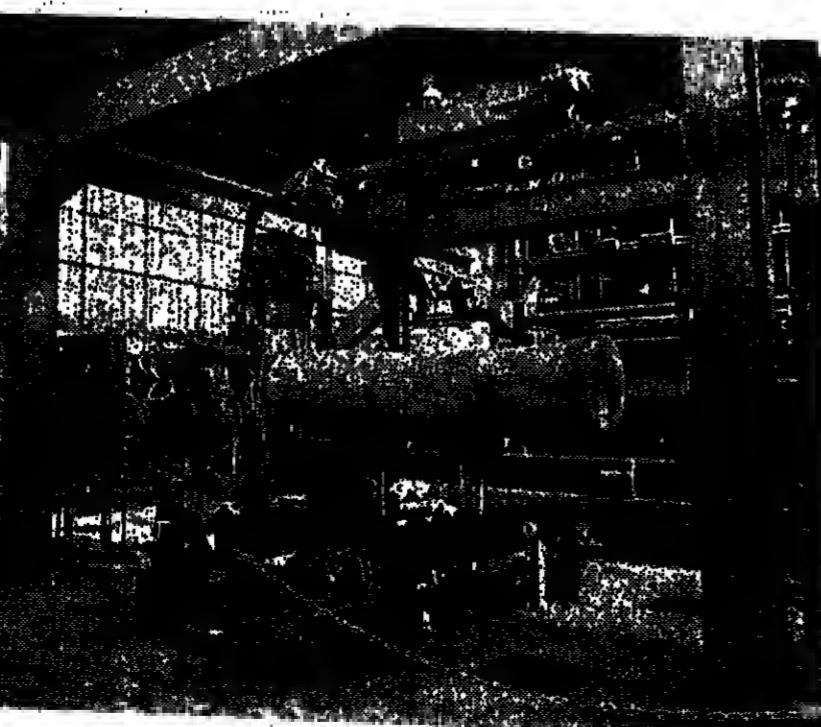
As spokesman for the Opposition Rainer Barzel surprised many by not providing the expected counterpoint to Karl Schäffer. His list of demands for remedying the situation culminated in the call to make currency stabilisation policies top priority. This was a demand that the Economic Affairs Minister himself had already made.

Opposition suggestions were limited to setting out aims without in one single case giving any idea of how the Opposition foresaw these aims being put into practice in the current situation.

Barzel maintains that cooperation between industrialists and trade unions as brothers in a pact of concerted action against "trotting inflation" will only be possible if the government gives absolute priority to fighting inflation and is quite unequivocal that this is its main aim. But then it seems even more reasonable to view cooperation between both sides of industry as a prerequisite for the restoration of stability rather than as an outcome of it. Barzel obviously confuses cause and effect.

Walter Slatosch,  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 April 1971)

This Hanover exhibit features the latest in sawmill machinery manufactured in this country. (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)



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## FAIR NEWS

**J**ohngens computerised timing system will form part of the recording device used next year at the Munich Olympics. (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

**L**atest from the Fair. Combination drawers have been developed for private use or for business. Those who need to have large sums of money or valuable items within arm's length. The drawers have no key. They close automatically and have a combination under the handle. If a digit is pressed on the handle, an alarm rings.

**M**ail-lovers will soon consider the need to be old hat, according to Bad Salzuflen manufacturer of one of the most popular exhibits need hardly worry about the price of his window-cleaning machine. It may retail at 192 Marks but he is selling a couple of hundred a day.

**M**otorists' lives are also to be made easier. Anyone who has a do-it-yourself home drill can buy a compressor and pump attachment for a modest 123 Marks and keep his own tyres at the right pressure.

**D**ie-cast furniture is displayed by a major chemicals manufacturer. Desks, beds and cupboards can all be supplied in one piece. And in Hall 1 four-generation computers are on exhibit.

**W**hen the first generation of computers were first marketed ten years ago so their electronic brains were capable of storing 4,000 to 5,000 items of information.

**W**ith the aid of microelectronic circuits the fourth generation are capable of storing up to 800 million items of data and able to deliver the goods a good deal faster than their predecessors.

**T**he man in the street can make do with the Logomat Pfiffikus, a five-Mark circular slide rule based on computer research and capable of two million different positions.

**S**hareholders' lives have also been made easier. For eight Marks they too can buy a special slide rule with which to work out stock market gains and losses in a matter of moments.

**W**ith the aid of a mere flick of the hands numbers of unlimited length can be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided.

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## ■ OUR WORLD

## Frei Otto conceives plans for city in the Arctic

**U**topia, with a city in the Arctic wastes, has come just that one step nearer. Professor Frei Otto of Stuttgart has recently made public his plans for insulating an entire city with a tent. He calls his studies Project IL 2.

He believes that in ten years' time it will be possible to build a city of between 20,000 and 45,000 persons in areas of inclement weather so that the city will have "normal" climatic conditions and will be economically viable. He estimates that costs for such a city would be in the first instance be in the region of a milliard Marks.

Professor Otto's studies are more than just an idea. They are definite proposals for a city to be built for habitation in the Arctic. Statistics for the project have been drawn up by Ove Arup of London. The architectural problems of such a city are being handled by Kengo Tange from Japan with his team. The central organization is being operated by Professor Otto and his assistants, aided by Ewald Buber. The dye-firm of Hoechst has promised future financial aid for the project.

Professor Frei Otto has already designed buildings for Mecca in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. He already has on the drawing board a huge hotel with conference facilities and a sports centre. In Munich he is responsible for the massive hanging roof that will cover the Olympics stadium. Models of the buildings that are proposed for the Arctic city are being stuck together in the Professor's studio at Wermbronn, near Stuttgart.

More than twenty draftsmen are in Professor Otto's team, men from Britain, Japan and this country prepare drawings that are corrected by the Professor himself.

Pedestrians will move about on moveable stairways above the traffic which circulates on the ground level.

"The city is without noise," the text maintains. "How is that? Is it harmful when people hear only their own footsteps?"

Hans von Muldau believes that the first steps towards producing Man artificially have already been taken. He proposes to present at the Hanover Fair the Robot Hand, modelled like a human hand, made of very sensitive metal and capable of many complicated manoeuvres.

The performance will be somewhat eerie. Imagine factories amply of workers where the Robot Hand would do all the work.

The head man laughs quietly embarrassed slightly. "Naturally not, he says, but the robot absorbs all noise. Smilingly he adds: "Only the cry of 'It's a goal' at sports centre cannot be completely dampened down."

A prospect for the project declares: "It is possible to build a city in varying geographical conditions". The prospect continues: "Firstly the surrounding perimeter will be laid out, with a diameter of two thousand meters. Then a double-thickness skin will be laid out and inflated with air. Then the city can be built within the 'tent', protected from the cold and in ordinary building conditions..."

It's as simple as that - deceptively simple when Arctic temperatures are considered, the distance the region is from civilisation and the difficulties involved in delivering raw materials to the site.

But Professor Otto, born in Karl-Marx-Stadt (formerly Chemnitz) brushes such doubts aside with an airy wave of his hand. He met similar doubts about the hanging roof for the Olympic stadium and now his techniques applied in that project have become standard.

The covering, which will give protection to as many as 30,000 people will be of double thickness. Under its protection people will be able to work, study and enjoy themselves just as in normal conditions. The covering will be translucent

and the sun, moon and stars will be visible.

The whole will be supported by a net of plastic which will absorb about a third of the light. It will keep in the warmth produced as a byproduct of the city's nuclear power station.

At its highest point the covering will be 250 metres above ground (about 800 feet). The covering will be storm-proof and on account of its cupola form protected from being overburdened with snow. The net will be strong enough to bear the weight of men aloft to clean and repair it. It is estimated that the covering will have to be renewed every twenty years. The supporting net is given a durability of one hundred years.

Close to the city there will be a traffic assembly point with a covered way as far as the airport and to the harbour that will be maintained ice-free by means of the heat produced by the nuclear power station.

Easy access to the city under the cupola will be made. Buildings such as business houses, hotels, theatres, schools, kindergartens can be joined together at the ground floor level. At this level delivery vehicles can operate, out of sight, end through this level fresh Arctic air will be circulated and the foul air pumped away.

A three-hundred-metre high periscope will extend out of the cupola - naturally with a restaurant included in its design - serving as a surveillance tower. The design of the city also provides for precautions against catastrophes including fire. The traditional water tower will be visible over the roofs of the city's buildings.

Pedestrians will move about on moveable stairways above the traffic which circulates on the ground level.

"The city is without noise," the text maintains. "How is that? Is it harmful when people hear only their own footsteps?"

Hans von Muldau said: "Our Robot Hand is the first and the most successful step towards a complete robot. Robots are the slaves of the future."

"Men working on a conveyor belt are nothing more than automata. Their advantage is that they can be easily programmed. We shall be able to achieve the same result with our artificial men."

Robot Arms, called by the experts manipulators, will be used for work that is dangerous to men. Because of this they will have to have the same proportions as men.

It has taken Hans von Muldau like all the

members of his team more than thirty months to develop the metal hand. Metal parts are used in the pattern of the human hand, small motors replace the muscles, special strips of metal replace the

populous Japan. It is proposed not only to make life in the Arctic city bearable but indeed attractive.

Professor Otto is not only concerned with the Arctic city where men can live to exploit the polar riches, he is also concerned with the problems of environment. He has given much thought to protecting the air we breath from pollution caused by industrial centres, prospecting for oil and open-cast working.

His "tents" including the network and inflating them with air cost between 350 and 500 Marks per square metre.

Walter Pfeifl  
(DIE WELT,  
20 April 1971)



The Robot Hand developed by Hans von Muldau in Darmstadt research produces the slave of the future

**U**topia is already with us at Rossmann near Darmstadt. Only science fiction fans would shake their heads in disbelief when Hans von Muldau, 38, an engineer and director of the electronics firm Kypartrouk proudly proclaims: "In about fifteen years' time robots perfect in every detail will be with us."

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steps towards producing Man artificially have already been taken. He proposes to present at the Hanover Fair the Robot Hand, modelled like a human hand, made of very sensitive metal and capable of many complicated manoeuvres.

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It has taken Hans von Muldau like all the

members of his team more than thirty months to develop the metal hand. Metal parts are used in the pattern of the human hand, small motors replace the muscles, special strips of metal replace the

fingers and the whole is programmed to obey orders, which are normally given by the human brain.

Development costs so far have reached the half-a-million-mark level. At this level delivery vehicles can operate, out of sight, end through this level fresh Arctic air will be circulated and the foul air pumped away.

Hans von Muldau believes that the first

steps towards producing Man artificially have already been taken. He proposes to present at the Hanover Fair the Robot Hand, modelled like a human hand, made of very sensitive metal and capable of many complicated manoeuvres.

The performance will be somewhat eerie. Imagine factories amply of workers where the Robot Hand would do all the work.

Hans von Muldau said: "Our Robot Hand is the first and the most successful step towards a complete robot. Robots are the slaves of the future."

"Men working on a conveyor belt are nothing more than automata. Their advantage is that they can be easily programmed. We shall be able to achieve the same result with our artificial men."

Robot Arms, called by the experts manipulators, will be used for work that is dangerous to men. Because of this they will have to have the same proportions as men.

It has taken Hans von Muldau like all the

members of his team more than thirty months to develop the metal hand. Metal parts are used in the pattern of the human hand, small motors replace the muscles, special strips of metal replace the

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## SPORT

## Weightlifter Rudolf Mang's ambitions

A old man clambered on to the rostrum and shouted "Three cheers for our Rudolf!" Glasses and steins were in affirmation at the long, scrubbed wood tables. Young Rudolf had just won a mountain of metal.

This all happened little over a year in the gymnasium of the tiny village Bellenberg, halfway between Ulm and Augsburg.

Three hundred yards away from the house in which he was born, as the crowd of nineteen-year-old Rudolf Mang had set up a new national record of 570 kilos (11cwt 22lb) in the press, catch and jerk.

In January 1970 Rudolf Mang was only twenty kilos short of the world record, held by Leonid Shebotinsky of the Soviet Union.

Carried away by his protege's performance trainer Josef Schnell set his sights on a weight that only a year ago was wishful thinking, a new pinnacle of human achievement: 600 kilogrammes, or 11 cwt 88 lb. "Rudolf ought to manage it by the end of the year," he forecast.

Today Rudolf Mang is 35 kilogrammes short of the world record yet Schnell's forecast was anything but wildly optimistic, merely a little premature. At last

development costs so far have reached the half-a-million-mark level. At month's national championships in Coburg Mang improved his personal best to 590 kilos, only 22 lb short of his trainer's

aim.

On 18 March 1970 in Minsk, though, Mang was thinking in terms of refusing to accept the grant supplied by the Sports Aid Foundation. "I often feel that the money was too much of a strain even though it only just covers my expenses.

"I hardly eat anything," he protest. "As a rule I do without breakfast. For lunch I have a schnitzel or a roast - and I don't eat all that much in the evening either."

"Before the national championships I did, when all is said and done, lose six pounds in a fortnight. I just wasn't hungry."

He tells his story in a room that looks more like a pet shop than anything else. He has four aquariums full of tropical fish and in the kitchen there is a fifth, 400-litre one. Not to mention chameleons and four cages of birds. "They are my hobby," he says.

Weight-lifters now have a new target: thirteen hundred weight, or 650 kilogrammes. Need one add that this is the load-laden weight of a small car?

The winner of the Olympic gold medal at Munich will have to hoist 650 kilos, says Vassili Alexeyev, waging psychological warfare against his competitors.

Hardly a month passes but he sets up a new world record.

He either improves his performance in one of the other three disciplines or adds a few kilos to his all-in record. The three movements are known in German as the Olympic triathlon, by the way. And his competitors' hearts sink as they read all about it in the morning paper.

The heavy boys only cross bars, as it were, at European and world championships and the Olympics. Otherwise theights are the enemy and their duels are long-distance affairs. The elite are few



Rudolf Mang

You lose your independence. It depressed me, isn't that understandable enough?"

In the end he played ball, though. "In the final analysis I couldn't do without the money unless I were to give up weight-lifting altogether. I have given up my job as a TV mechanic since you cannot train four or five hours a day and do a full day's work as well."

Mang picks up a four-page illustrated brochure, an advert for Josef Schnell, his self-taught trainer. "He has developed completely new training equipment and weights and sells them all over the world. I owe him a lot."

Following Mang's failure at the world championships Josef Schnell had to bear the brunt of a good deal of criticism. The self-willed founder of a weight-lifting commune in tiny Peutenhausen, near Augsburg, retired as Mang's official trainer.

He sent him home to Bellenberg but provided him with written training instructions. "Josef Schnell," Mang says, "is still my ideal partner."

The greenfinch is a voracious bird. Rudolf throws him a few more seeds. "Yuri Visssov of Russia has written poetry and Alexeyev is no dope either. Weight-lifters need some completely different hobby or other to keep their balance."

"I have my fish and my birds. Weight-lifting is not merely a matter of brute force. Above all else you need to be able to concentrate."

A few yards away from the house is a garage surrounded by fruit trees. It smells of fresh paint. The wooden floor is newly laid and there are hammers and training equipment on the walls. This is the workshop of a man who, it is hoped, will win Olympic gold.

"I don't know what my limit is. Maybe thirteen, maybe fourteen hundred weight. But for that I would probably have to weigh three myself."

Peter Bizer

(WELT am SONNTAG, 18 April 1971)

With a shrug of his shoulders he says: "It's no good getting officials to do too busy. They do not time to extend their horizons and development projects."

Hans von Muldau has had to flounder research into his robot "Jonatan". Its development is called from the prototype with his computer produces data processing equipment. This does have one advantage, namely that Hans von Muldau has no restrictions imposed upon him to take any contacts that may be offered. In six months time Hans von Muldau will sell his first manipulator to a buyer in Bavaria.

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SA 8.05	Colombia	col. 8.1	Indonesia	11 d	Paraguay	0.15	Sudan	PT 5
AI 10.0	Coorg (Kraayville)	FF 8.40	Iran	1.1 d	Syria	8.6 0.50	Tunisia	PT 5
CA 6.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	P.C.F.A. 30	Iceland	1.1 d	Tanzania	8.6 0.25	Yemen	PT 5
Sec. 1.—	Makuti 7	C 0.85	Israel	1.1 d	Thailand	8.6 0.25	Trinidad and Tobago	PT 5
m n 45.—	Costa Rica	F 0.12	Italy	1.1 d	Togo	8.6 0.20	Togo	PT 5
10 c.—	Cuba	C 0.12	Japan	1.1 d	Tunisia	8.6 0.25	Tunisia	PT 5
5 3.—	Cyprus	Or 0.12	Jamaica	1.1 d	UAR	8.6 0.20	UAR	PT 5
5 1.—	Denmark	O 0.15	Japan	1.1 d	Uganda	8.6 0.25	Uganda	PT 5
5 1.—	East Germany	P.C.F.A. 30	Jordan	1.1 d	USSR	8.6 0.25	USSR	PT 5